

Anti-Human MNDA Polyclonal Antibody

Polyclonal Antibody

Cat.NO.: PA05025

3th Edition

Description:The myeloid cell nuclear differentiation antigen (MNDA) is detected only in nuclei of cells of the granulocyte-monocyte lineage. A 200-amino acid region of human MNDA is strikingly similar to a region in the proteins encoded by a family of interferon-inducible mouse genes, designated I*fi*-201, I*fi*-202, and I*fi*-203, that are not regulated in a cell- or tissue-specific fashion. The 1.8-kb MNDA mRNA, which contains an interferon-stimulated response element in the 5-prime untranslated region, was significantly upregulated in human monocytes exposed to interferon alpha. MNDA is located within 2,200 kb of FCER1A, APCS, CRP, and SPTA1. In its pattern of expression and/or regulation, MNDA resembles IFI16, suggesting that these genes participate in blood cell-specific responses to interferons. MNDA (Myeloid Cell Nuclear Differentiation Antigen) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with MNDA include Diffuse Scleroderma and Limited Scleroderma. Among its related pathways are Apoptosis and Autophagy and Innate Immune System. An important paralog of this gene is PYHIN1.

Antigen:Synthesized peptide derived from the C-terminal region of human MNDA

Form:

How to use:1.0 ml distilled water will be added to the product

Stability: Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8°C; Solution, 2 years at –20°C

Dilution:PBS (pH7.4) containing 1% BSA

Application:This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 1?5?g/ml.

Specificity:Expressed constitutively in cells of the myeloid lineage. Found in promyelocyte stage cells as well as in all other stage cells including peripheral blood monocytes and granulocytes. Also appear in myeloblast cells in some cases of acute myeloid Leukemia.